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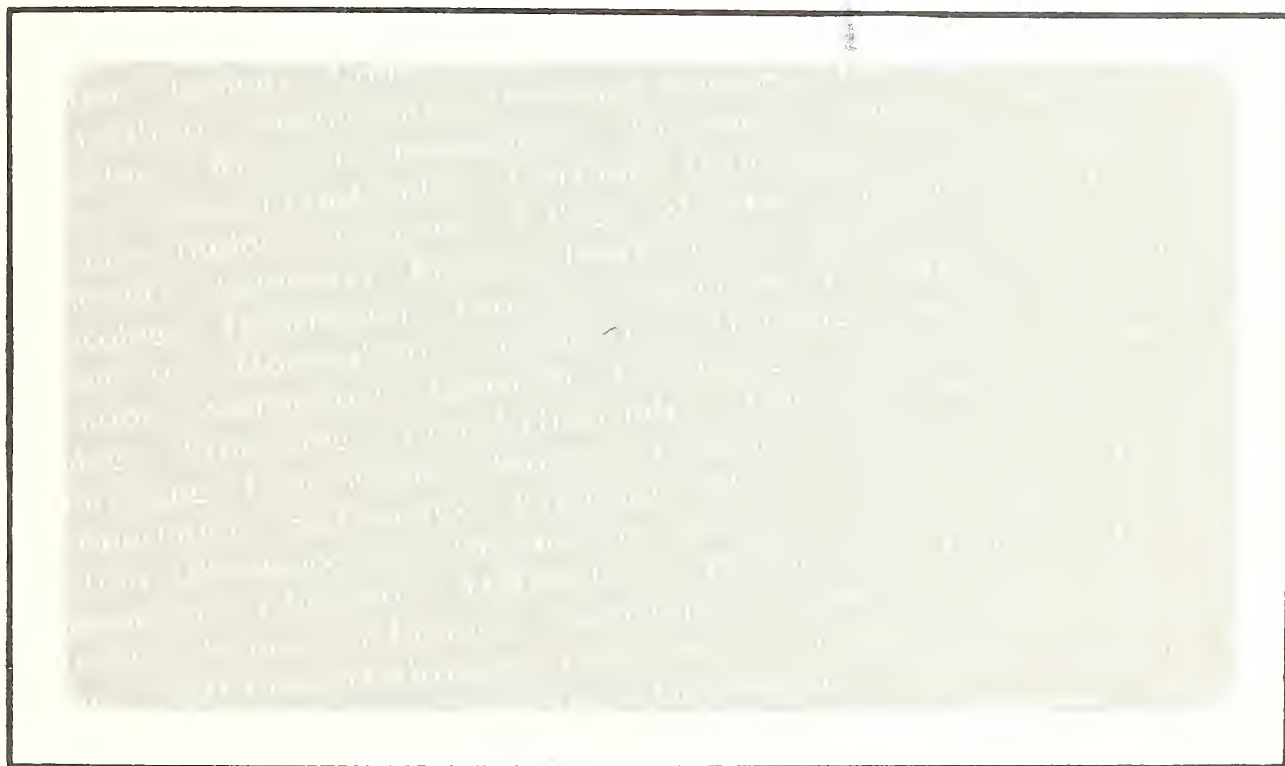
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Annotated Bibliography of the Screwworm, *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Coquerel)

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ABSTRACT

Containing 621 citations, this bibliography covers most scientific papers published in the United States since 1880 on the screwworm and its suppression. Some foreign and popular literature is included. Index terms: bibliographies, *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Coquerel).

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Bibliography.....	2
Author index.....	27
Subject index.....	30

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By J. Wendell Snow,¹ A. J. Siebenaler,² and F. G. Newell²

INTRODUCTION

The screwworm, *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Coquerel), is an obligate parasite of the flesh of warmblooded animals. Humans are not an exception to its parasitism (Laake 1936). Wilbarger (1890) references an apparent human case of screwworms as early as 1832; however, Laake et al. (1936) report that the first authentic record of a screwworm case in the United States occurred in 1882. Screwworms have probably been in the southwestern United States since their evolution as a species, but they did not become established in the southeastern United States until 1933 (Bruce 1952). A survey in 1935 showed that screwworms were distributed throughout the Southeast, Southwest, and Midwest (Dove and Bishop 1936). At that time, injuries and death of livestock resulted in estimated annual losses of \$10 million (Laake and Cushing 1930). By 1958, when the Southeastern Screwworm Eradication Program was begun, livestock losses were estimated at \$40 million annually (Knipling 1959). Today, as a result of the southeastern and southwestern eradication programs, active screwworm cases are found only in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California. Within these States the species is usually below economic levels, and a new program with Mexico promises to eradicate screwworms completely from the United States. Without an eradication program in the United States, livestock losses would be about \$300 million annually.

This bibliography includes most of the scientific papers on screwworms published in the United States since 1880 and many articles from popular magazines. Foreign literature was not reviewed extensively, but many articles in Spanish, French, and German are included.

Nomenclatural and taxonomic ambiguity exists in early U.S. literature because the differences between *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (primary screwworm) and *Cochliomyia macellaria* (secondary screwworm) were not recognized prior to Cushing and Patton (1933). The synonyms for *C. hominivorax* (Coquerel) cited in references are *Calliphora anthropophaga* (Conil), *Callitroga americana* (Cushing & Patton), *Callitroga hominivorax* (Coquerel), *Chrysomyia macellaria* (Fabricius),

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V

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AUTHOR INDEX

A

Adams, A. L., 319, 320
 Adams, T. S., 1-4, 310, 311, 332, 463
 Agee, H. R., 292, 491
 Ahrens, E. H., 5-8, 118, 119, 310, 311
 Aldrich, J. M., 9
 Alley, D. A., 10, 189, 320-322
 Arenas, N., 490
 Arribalzaga, E. L., 11-13
 Aubertin, D., 14
 Augustine, D. L., 315
 Austen, E. E., 15

B

Babcock, O. G., 16
 Ball, C. E., 17
 Ballenger, W. L., 18, 19
 Barabino-Amadeo, J., 20
 Barger, G. L., 503
 Barnes, C. M., 21
 Barrett, C. C., 109, 227
 Barrett, W. L., Jr., 22, 421, 452, 482
 Barry, W. B., 23
 Basso, R., 24, 440
 Baumhover, A. H., 25-34, 299, 324, 329, 544
 Belihar, R. P., 266, 267
 Bell, A., 616
 Beneden, P. J. van, 35
 Bennett, D. H., 16
 Benschoter, C. A., 261
 Beroza, M., 36
 Berrocal, C. M., 539
 Bigot, J., 37
 Bishopp, F. C., 38-48, 217, 333, 387, 483, 484, 514
 Bitter, B. A., 30
 Blanchard, R., 49
 Boller, E., 50
 Borgstrom, F. A., 51
 Borkevek, A. B., 294, 530
 Borrer, D., 52
 Borstel, R. C. von, 53, 540
 Bottger, G. T., 36
 Boyd, A. N., 555
 Boye, 410
 Boyes, J. W., 54
 Bradley, G. H., 356
 Brennan, J. M., 55, 56

Brinklow, D. M., 179
 Broce, A. B., 57-61, 120-123, 289, 309
 Brody, A. L., 62-65, 577
 Brown, E. H., 66
 Brown, H. E., 67-71, 125, 309, 550
 Bruce, W. G., 72-78, 457
 Brumpt, E., 79
 Brundrett, H. M., 80, 81
 Bruns, S. B., 393
 Burlage, G., 82
 Bush, G. L., 83-85, 357
 Bushland, R. C., 30, 86-102, 185, 230, 404, 430-433, 446-451, 502, 618
 Bustos, F., 103
 Buxton, P. A., 14

C

Calma, V. C., 453
 Calman, J., 104
 Cameron, T. W. M., 105
 Camino, M., 188
 Canavan, W. P. N., 106
 Causey, O. R., 107
 Cedillo, J., 604
 Chamberlain, W. F., 108-111, 619
 Chandler, A. C., 112, 113, 249
 Chavarria, M., 299, 323
 Cheng, T. C., 114
 Cibula, W. G., 21
 Claborn, H. V., 256, 257, 433
 Cole, F. R., 115
 Comer, M. C., 116
 Conil, P. A., 117
 Cook, F. C., 42, 483
 Coppedge, J. R., 5, 58, 59, 67, 118-125, 289, 310, 311, 543, 550, 563
 Coquerel, C., 126-129
 Coquille t, D. W., 130
 Cornejo, A., 441
 Correa da Costa, L. A., 131
 Corristan, E. C., 300
 Cowley, R. G., 278
 Craig, C. F., 132
 Crookshank, H. R., 620
 Crystal, M. M., 120, 121, 123, 133-178, 294, 394, 395, 468, 530, 567, 568
 Cuellar, C. B., 179
 Culnane, J., 616
 Cushing, E. C., 180-184, 384, 385, 476

D

Darden, E. B., Jr., 185
 Davey, R. B., 57
 Davis, L. L., 186
 Davis, R. B., 187-191, 324
 Dawkins, C. C., 325, 396
 DeBord, B. A., 192, 193
 Deer, J. A., 6, 7
 Delong, D., 52
 Del Ponte, E., 194-196
 Deonier, C. C., 197-201
 Deterling, D., 202, 203
 DeVaney, J. A., 204-207, 231-233
 Dexter, M. W., 409
 Diamant, G., 208, 456
 Diaz, A., 209
 Dille, J. R., 278
 Dixon, E. B., 210
 Donoso-Barros, R., 211, 212, 461
 Dove, W. E., 213-218, 552
 Doyle, K., 219
 Dreiss, J. M., 235
 Drummond, R. O., 102, 220-227, 301, 303
 Dudley, F. H., 30, 296
 Dunn, L. H., 228

E

Eads, R. B., 427
 Edde, J. C., 322
 Eddy, G. W., 204-206, 229-235
 Eden, W. G., 236
 Eerde, E., 237
 Ellis, E. M., 204
 Ellisor, L. O., 429
 Emmel, M. W., 238-241
 Emmett, J., 242
 Ernst, S. E., 226, 227
 Espinoza-Becerril, A., 243, 244
 Esslinger, J. H., 245-249
 Evans, A. M., 486, 487

F

Fantham, H. B., 250
 Faust, E. C., 132, 251
 Felch, R. E., 252

Flack, F. L., 337
 Flemings, M. B., 253
 Fletcher, L. W., 254-260
 Flitters, N. E., 261
 Florida Livestock Board, 262, 263
 Foster, H., 264
 Fox, I., 265-267
 Fox, R. I., 266
 Francis, M., 268
 Franklin, L. B., 578
 Frye, W. W., 340
 Fuller, G., 269
 Furman, D. P., 270
 Furtado, A. H., 271

G

Gajardo-Tobar, R., 272
 Galindo, L., 265
 Gall, M., 273
 Gaminara, A., 274-276
 Garcia, J. J., 207, 326, 328, 330, 331
 Garcia, L., 377
 Gartman, S. C., 612
 Giard, A., 277
 Gibbons, H. L., 278
 Gibson, M. S., 279, 492
 Gingrich, R. E., 280-282
 Gladney, W. J., 7, 283, 284
 Goen, O. F., 560
 Goldstein, M. A., 285, 286
 Goodenough, J. L., 5, 8, 58-60, 118, 120-123, 287-293, 310, 311
 Goodrich, K., 604
 Gouck, H. K., 294
 Grabbe, R. R., 295, 350
 Graham, A. J., 30, 31, 282, 296, 434
 Graham, O. H., 81, 122, 226, 227, 234, 257, 284, 297-303, 324, 327, 523
 Graham-Smith, G. S., 304
 Green, M., 434
 Greenberg, B., 305, 306
 Greenway, D., 307, 308
 Guillot, F. S., 5, 118, 173, 309-311, 546

H

Hall, D. G., 181, 312, 313
 Handke, B. D., 205, 206, 232, 233
 Harrington, R., Jr., 204
 Harris, S. T., 314
 Harwood, R. F., 343
 Haseman, L., 488
 Hegner, R., 315
 Higgins, A., 289
 Hightower, B. G., 10, 189, 190, 282, 316-331, 548, 549
 Hindmarsh, K., 616
 Hixson, E., 386

Hixson, H., 43
 Hoffman, R. A., 301
 Hofmann, H. C., 8, 544
 Holt, G. G., 3, 332
 Honorato, A., 272
 Hooker, W. A., 333
 Hope, F. W., 334
 Hopkins, D. E., 30, 98, 99, 110, 111, 235, 353, 396-398, 402, 502
 Hough, G. N., 335
 Hourigan, J. L., 302, 612
 Howard, L. O., 336
 Huber, G. U., 337
 Humphrey, D., 338
 Hunter, G. W., III, 339, 340
 Hurtado de Mendoza, A., 266, 267
 Husman, C. N., 31, 32, 260

I

Ideker, J., 61
 Ilaria, H., 561

J

James, M. T., 341-343
 Jaurequi, P., 20
 Jefferson, M. E., 344
 Jelski, M., 345
 Johnson, C. G., 346
 Johnson, C. W., 347, 348
 Johow, A., 349
 Jones, C. M., 300, 350, 351
 Jones, D. T., 438
 Jordan, G. J., 352
 Jorg, M., 442
 Jurd, L., 504

K

Kaplanis, J. N., 353
 Kaufman, G., 354
 Kilpatrick, A. R., 355
 King, F. W., 444
 King, W. V., 356
 Kitto, G. B., 85, 357
 Knipling, E. F., 63, 64, 100, 101, 358-374, 450, 451, 477, 577
 Koutz, F. R., 375
 Krafur, E. S., 376, 377
 Kunz, S. E., 303, 378

L

Laake, E. W., 42, 44, 45, 48, 379-389, 478, 483, 484, 514
 LaChance, L. E., 174, 390-404, 607

Lahille, F., 405
 Lamb, K. P., 406
 Lapage, G., 407
 Laurence, S. M., 408
 Lawton, A. H., 409
 Le Dantec, 410
 Lee, B., 616
 Lee, C. J., Jr., 267
 Lehane, R., 616
 Leverich, A. P., 399, 400
 Lincoln, C., 236
 Lindquist, A. W., 100, 101, 411-421, 423
 Lindsay, J., 422
 Linduska, J. P., 423
 Little, V. A., 424
 Long, G. L., 425
 Lopez, E., 189, 191, 205, 206, 233, 256
 Lumbers, J., 616
 Luna, S., 604

M

McConal, J., 426
 McCrae, T., 470
 McCuiston, C. H., 427
 McGovran, E. R., 428, 429
 McGregor, W. S., 235, 430-433
 Macias, E. G., 434
 McKee, R., 427
 Mackley, J. W., 551
 McLean, D. D., 435
 McWhorter, G. M., 6, 7
 Maeyens, E., 185
 Malanify, J. J., 580
 Manson, P., 436, 437
 Marciano, A., 308
 Marshall, H. L., 438
 Masters, W. E., 439
 Mazza, S., 440-443
 Meadows, M. E., 545
 Meifert, D. W., 294
 Melton, R. R., 444
 Melvin, R., 445-452
 Meyners, H. H., 175
 Micks, D. W., 453
 Mitchell, J. D., 46, 47
 Mondiere, M., 129
 Moore, B., 303
 Morales, V., 454
 Morgan, H. A., 455
 Mulhern, F. J., 456
 Munro, J. A., 457
 Murray, V. I. E., 458

N

Nauss, R. W., 459
 Neck, R. W., 84, 85, 357
 Neghme, A., 460, 461

Nellis, D. W., 462
 Nelson, D. R., 463
 New, W. D., 30, 32
 Newman, L. H., 464
 Newton, W. H., 465
 Niño, F., 466, 467

O

Oehler, D. D., 350
 O'Grady, J. J., Jr., 190, 257, 328
 Oliver, J. E., 468
 Ortiz, A., 266, 267
 Osborn, H., 469
 Osler, W., 470
 Osuna, F. A. V., 471
 Otto, 472

P

Parish, H. E., 182, 385, 450-452, 473-478
 Parman, D. C., 42, 45-48, 183, 218, 387, 479-484, 514
 Patton, W. S., 184, 485-487
 Pearman, R. O., 488
 Pearse, A. S., 489
 Perez, M. L., 490
 Petersen, H. D., 8, 123, 289
 Phillis, W. A., 491
 Phinney, D. E., 279, 492
 Pierce, A. W., Jr., 434
 Pierrett, M., 493
 Pieter, H., 494
 Pinto, C., 495, 496
 Piraja da Silva, M., 497
 Pomonis, J. G., 463
 Popov, N. P., 498
 Pratt, R. W., 191
 Price, M. A., 284
 Progressive Farmer, 499, 500
 Prunes, L., 501

R

Radeleff, R. D., 102, 432, 433, 502
 Rahn, J. J., 503
 Rainwater, H. T., 372
 Ramirez, R., 176, 177
 Raulston, J. R., 546
 Rawlins, S. C., 504
 Read, C. P., 113
 Reed, E. P., 505
 Reinecke, J. P., 4
 Reyes, H., 443
 Richardson, R. H., 506
 Riemann, J. G., 401, 402, 507, 508
 Riley, C. V., 509-511

Riley, W. A., 512
 Ringuelet, R., 522
 Rivas, C., 467
 Rivas, D., 513
 Roark, R. C., 48, 387, 483, 484, 514
 Roberts, R. A., 515-517
 Robertson, C. M., 518
 Robinson, J. M., 519
 Röder, V. von, 520
 Roessler, E. B., 556
 Rogers, E. E., 65
 Root, F. M., 315
 Rosenberg, F., 521
 Roveda, R. R., 522
 Rude, C. S., 523
 Ruffier, F., 524
 Russell, P. F., 251
 Ruud, R. L., 403

S

Sabrosky, C. W., 525
 Sampsel, J., 526
 Sanchez, E., 604
 Sands, D. P. A., 406
 Schlinger, E. I., 115
 Schmidt, C. H., 404
 Schoch, E. P., Jr., 427
 Schreiber, M. M., 526
 Schuckmell, N., 526
 Scott, H. G., 527, 528
 Scruggs, D. G., 529
 Settepani, J. A., 530
 Severin, H. C., 386
 Shannon, R. C., 531, 532
 Sharman, R. S., 533
 Shattuck, G. G., 534
 Sheely, W. J., 76, 77
 Shillinger, J. E., 535
 Shira, R. B., 536
 Siverly, R. E., 242
 Skipper, C. C., 32, 78, 537
 Smalley, H. E., 620
 Smith, A. L., 78, 537
 Smith, C. L., 388, 389, 449, 452, 538, 619
 Smith, F. E., 551
 Smith, R. H., 539, 540
 Snow, F. H., 541
 Snow, J. W., 57, 60, 68-71, 118-125, 290, 291, 350, 351, 504, 542-547, 551, 563
 Spates, G. E., Jr., 33, 34, 329-331, 548, 549
 Spencer, J. P., 125, 550, 551
 Spicer, W. J., 552
 Spradbery, J. P., 406, 553
 Stabile, A., 554
 Stephens, J. W. W., 250
 Stewart, M. A., 555, 556
 Stone, W. M., 557

Strong, R. P., 558
 Stroud, R. J., 559
 Sudler, M. T., 621
 Sundet, W. D., 3, 332
 Swanson, L. E., 560
 Swartzwelder, J. C., 340

T

Talice, R. V., 561
 Tannahill, F. H., 120, 121, 123, 562, 563
 Tate, H. D., 373, 564
 Taylor, H. M., 565, 566
 Terranova, A. C., 567
 Terry, P. H., 568
 Texas A&M Extension Service, 569, 570
 Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, 569, 570
 Texas Medicine, 571
 Theobald, F. V., 250
 Thom, P. J. P., 572
 Thompson, K., 458
 Townsend, C. H. T., 573-576
 Travis, B. V., 374, 577
 Treiber, G. H., 353
 Treviño, J. L., 227
 Turnbull, F. M., 578
 Turner, J. P., 189, 191, 256, 258-260, 295
 Turnley, W. H., 579

U

Ugalde, E., 604
 Umbarger, C. J., 580
 U.S. Agricultural Research Service, 581-590
 U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 591-595
 U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 596-599
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, 262, 263, 600, 601
 U.S. Forest Service, 602
 U.S. Science and Education Administration, 602

V

van Beneden, P. J. See Beneden, P. J. van
 Vargas, L., 603
 Villaseñor, M. A., 35, 604
 von Borstel, R. C. See Borstel, R. C. von
 von Röder, V. See Röder, V. von

W

Wallace, W. R., 605
 Ward, H. B., 606
 Warren, J. W., 303
 Warren, L. O., 409
 Wasserman, M., 354
 Waterhouse, D. F., 607
 Weed, H. E., 608

Whitten, C. J., 125, 178, 293, 547, 609
 Whitten, M. J., 607
 Wiedemann, C. R., 610
 Wilbarger, J. W., 611
 Williams, D. L., 612
 Williston, S. W., 613, 614
 Wilson, D. D., 292, 293
 Wiseman, J. S., 427
 Wolcott, G. N., 615
 Wood, H. P., 333

Woodruff, B., 616
 Wrich, M. J., 303, 617-619
 Wright, J. E., 125, 620

Y

Younger, R. L., 620
 Yount, C. E., 621

SUBJECT INDEX

Aggregation sites, 376, 425
 Allergies to screwworms, 278
 Alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase, 68, 83-85, 357, 609
Alysia ridibunda, 413, 517
 Anesthesia of screwworms, 143
 Assortative mating, 83-85, 104, 179, 357, 506
 Attractants

baits, 39-41, 120-124, 484, 562
 blood as, 39-41, 137, 204, 232, 233, 259, 295, 332
 chemical, 57, 58, 60, 67, 118, 119, 124, 311, 350, 562
 dispensers of, 57
 effectiveness of, 60, 118, 350
 liver as, 80, 118, 124, 137, 311, 351, 415, 484
 other, 3, 16, 39-42, 206, 233, 332
 wounds as, 311, 374, 388

Baits. *See* Attractants

Behavior

in the field, 5, 60, 183, 187-189, 191, 201, 309, 310, 316, 319-322, 376, 377, 412, 469, 473, 475, 481, 572
 in the laboratory, 2, 3, 10, 28, 50, 84, 85, 93, 98, 111, 146, 147, 153, 158, 162, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 178, 190, 197, 204-206, 232, 256-261, 328, 332, 463, 546, 548
 mating, 2, 10, 28, 50, 84, 85, 93, 98, 111, 147, 153, 162, 175, 177, 178, 256-258, 309, 463, 546, 548

Calliphora anthropophaga, 11-14, 49, 79, 117, 250, 277, 312, 336

Callitroga americana, 9, 14, 43, 98, 229, 234, 241, 242, 312, 341, 383, 409, 453, 461, 502, 560, 599

Callitroga hominivorax, 25, 30, 32, 36, 54, 81, 90-94, 99-101, 114, 185, 196, 220-222, 230, 235, 245-249, 251, 265, 270, 296, 303, 339, 340, 346, 353, 354, 361-366, 371, 390, 415-417, 430-433, 458, 460, 525, 538, 557, 580, 617-619

Carbon dioxide, 143, 392

Carcasses, larval development in, 64, 198, 414

Chemosterilants, 108-110, 133-136, 138-145, 148-155, 159-161, 163-168, 170, 174, 176, 294, 394, 400, 419, 468, 504, 530, 567, 568

Chromosomes, 54, 507

Chrysomya bezziana, comparison with, 406, 553, 616

Chrysomya macellaria, 15, 38, 42, 44-47, 79, 130, 186, 228, 250, 271, 274, 304, 312, 348, 439, 486, 487, 497, 513, 524,

559, 606

Cochliomyia americana, 22, 51, 55, 56, 62-66, 72-74, 76-78, 86-88, 107, 112, 181, 183, 184, 192, 193, 195, 197, 199-201, 213-218, 238, 239, 312, 356, 358-360, 372, 373, 375, 379-382, 385, 388, 389, 407, 411-414, 421, 428, 429, 438, 444-451, 459, 473, 475-477, 480-482, 488, 498, 519, 521, 526, 534, 535, 537, 552, 558, 564, 566, 577-579, 596, 605, 615
Cochliomyia macellaria, 48, 103, 194, 274-277, 307, 308, 312, 314, 315, 384, 387, 405, 457, 479, 483, 485, 495, 496, 505, 514-517, 532, 536, 555, 561

Compsomyia macellaria, 12, 13, 18, 37, 49, 79, 250, 268, 277, 285, 286, 312, 336, 347, 348, 455, 469, 470, 520, 559, 608, 613, 614, 621

Computers, use of

in modeling, 570
 in remote sensing, 21

Control

biological, 30, 53, 90, 92-94, 100, 101, 301, 361-366, 369, 371, 416, 420, 506, 582, 585, 586, 601, 607

breakdown in, 104, 539

chemical, 75, 80, 86, 89, 113, 120-124, 220, 221, 223, 226, 227, 229, 235, 303, 353, 362, 369, 428, 430-433, 449-452, 471, 477, 479, 523, 582, 590, 596-598, 600, 602, 617-620. *See also* Insecticides

of infestations in humans, 214, 228, 603

of infestations in livestock, 38, 75, 76, 100, 113, 183, 213, 215-218, 297, 298, 386, 471, 524, 551, 560

other means, 16, 45-47, 63, 76, 482

Cytology, 93, 393, 400, 403, 508

Diet. *See* Feeding

Dispersal, artificial, 8, 29-32, 44, 94, 189, 320-322, 377

Dispersal, natural, 200, 316, 319

by flight, 22, 44, 346, 473

by other means, 22, 462

effects of weather on, 462

Distribution

effects of weather on, 5, 22, 65, 319, 363

geographical, 13, 14, 16, 31, 45-47, 49, 79, 89, 94, 113, 114, 250, 323, 341, 385, 405, 438, 469, 519, 522, 537, 543, 544, 572, 596

governing factors of, 16, 65, 363

seasonal, 22, 45-47, 65, 199, 385, 556, 572

Diurnal activity, 5, 279, 291, 321

- Ecology, 300, 317, 323, 367, 370
- Economic importance, 29, 38, 45-47, 199, 230, 362, 374, 380, 384, 385, 506
- Egg stage. *See* Reproductive physiology
- Electrophoresis, 83, 84, 609
- Electroretinogram, 287, 292, 293, 491
- Emergence, 99, 162, 172, 279, 329, 447
- EQ-335, 75, 89, 113, 230, 298, 362, 424, 560, 598
- Eradication
- of Curaçao, 29, 30, 92-94, 100, 101, 123, 208, 365, 418
 - of Puerto Rico, 302, 612
 - of southeastern United States, 29, 208, 365, 456, 533
- Eradication programs
- Mexican-American commission, 237, 589, 604
 - problems with, 96, 97, 179, 236, 539
 - southeastern United States, 25, 92, 262, 263, 338, 344, 365
 - southwestern United States, 236, 318, 456, 463, 545, 547, 551, 569, 583, 585, 586, 592, 594, 595
 - summaries of, 29, 31, 370, 404, 582
- Feeding
- artificial diets, 31, 69-71, 280-282, 446, 538
 - natural diets, 61, 62, 228
- Feeding habits, 61, 425
- Fertility, 136, 147, 171, 207
- Flight, 22, 44, 169, 173, 346, 473
- Flowering vegetation
- as aggregation sites, 425, 614
 - as feeding sites, 61, 228, 425
- Fluorescein sodium, use of to mark screwworms, 125
- Gamma rays. *See* Irradiation, use of
- Genetics of the screwworm, 31, 54, 84, 94, 210, 254, 255, 396-398, 401, 402, 506
- Guinea pigs as screwworm hosts, 51, 91, 222, 223, 245-249, 382, 389, 413, 431, 451, 557
- Historical accounts, 66, 75-77, 183, 214, 298, 334, 352, 355, 378, 385, 455, 456, 469, 608-611, 614
- Human myiasis. *See* Infestations in humans
- Humidity, effects of, 3, 279, 291
- Immunity to infestations, 51, 389, 557
- Infestations in humans, 14, 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 35, 38, 66, 103, 105-107, 112, 113, 116, 126, 128, 131, 132, 186, 192, 193, 212, 214, 228, 242, 250, 251, 264-268, 270-272, 274, 275, 285, 286, 304, 307, 308, 314, 334, 337, 339-341, 343, 349, 355, 408, 409, 422, 427, 434, 436, 438-444, 453-455, 458, 461, 470, 485, 488, 490, 494-498, 501, 505, 509, 510, 512, 513, 518, 519, 521, 526-528, 536, 541, 543, 551, 554, 555, 559, 561, 563, 566, 571, 578, 579, 581, 596, 599, 603, 605, 606, 608, 611, 614, 621
- causes of, 23, 228, 266, 498
 - complications of, 23, 193, 264, 314, 518
 - control of. *See* Control, of infestations in humans
 - frequency of, 24, 214, 267, 527, 528, 571, 581
 - history of, 214, 518, 614
 - prevention of, 228, 242, 340, 438, 453, 559, 605
 - symptoms of, 23, 66, 116, 126, 128, 212, 264, 340, 453, 461, 498, 559, 566, 621
 - treatment of, 19, 23, 66, 103, 116, 126, 186, 192, 193, 212, 242, 264, 266, 285, 286, 340, 427, 453, 498, 518, 554, 555, 559, 566, 579, 596, 603, 621
- Infestations in livestock, 55, 56, 73-75, 78, 187, 217, 231, 356, 373, 379, 381, 383, 537, 542, 547, 551, 563, 591
- causes of, 16, 38, 43, 45-47, 75-77, 362, 381, 474, 535
 - control of. *See* Control, of infestations in livestock
 - effects of on animals, 45-47, 76, 77
 - losses due to, 38, 45-47, 380
 - prevention of, 7, 16, 45-47, 75-77, 213, 283, 450-452, 477, 480, 500, 524, 596
 - treatment of, 16, 45-47, 75-77, 113, 183, 213, 215, 216, 218, 523, 524, 560, 596
- Insecticides. *See also* Control, chemical
- resistance to, 359
 - use of, 81, 87-89, 91, 94, 102, 120, 220-223, 226, 227, 229, 234, 283, 298, 353, 360, 428, 430, 431-433, 449-452, 471, 477, 479, 562, 602
- Irradiation
- effects of on flies, 90, 92, 93, 98-100, 172, 354, 362, 363, 391, 393, 399, 508
 - effects of oxygen availability on, 26
 - effects of pretreatment with carbon dioxide on, 392
 - use of, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 90, 92-94, 98-101, 172, 185, 354, 361, 363, 364, 367, 416, 417, 607
- Life cycle, 16, 29, 76, 188, 215, 216
- Light intensity, effects of, 3, 137
- Longevity, 99, 146, 177, 178, 207, 326
- Lucilia hominivorax*, 12, 14, 35, 49, 79, 126-128, 195, 250, 268, 271, 277, 312, 336, 345, 347, 518
- Lucilia macellaria*, 12, 37, 49, 250, 268, 285, 286, 336, 347, 422, 455, 509-511, 541, 559
- Marking of screwworm flies, 8, 44, 93, 125, 316, 319, 320, 325, 473, 502, 550, 580
- Mass rearing, 29, 538
- colonization of wild strains, 31
 - diets, 31, 69-71, 280, 282, 446, 538
 - dispersal. *See* Dispersal, artificial
 - egg production, 31, 538
 - fly colony, 31, 538
 - genetic effects of, 31, 84, 357, 426
 - irradiation, 31, 92
 - methods of, 296, 445, 446, 448, 538
 - nutritional requirements of, 31, 280-282, 448, 538
 - packaging, 31
 - pupae handling, 31, 538
 - quality control, 31, 50, 84, 85, 506
 - security, 31, 499, 538
- Mating behavior. *See* Behavior, mating
- Migration, 16, 22, 482, 488, 596
- Morphology of screwworm larvae, 254, 341, 358, 385
- Mortality of screwworms, 27, 28, 33
- Mutations, 28, 156, 157, 254, 255, 325, 396-398, 401, 402
- Myiasis. *See* Infestations in humans; Infestations in livestock
- Natural foods. *See* Feeding, natural diets
- Olfactometer, 3, 204-206, 232, 332, 425
- Oogenesis. *See* Reproductive physiology, oogenesis
- Outbreaks, possible causes of, 96, 97, 179, 252, 357, 373, 377, 426
- Overwintering, 59, 75, 89, 200, 377, 421, 475, 481, 482, 488

- Ovicides, 86
- Oviposition, 137, 147, 171, 175, 190, 207, 260, 279, 328, 332, 382
- Packaging. *See* Mass rearing, packaging
- Parasites of screwworm larvae, 31, 413, 517
- Parity, determination of. *See* Reproductive physiology, parity, determination of
- Pheromones, 256, 257
- Phosphorus-32, 406, 502
- Populations, seasonal, 45-47, 182, 199, 324, 351
- Predators of screwworms, 31, 414
- Prevention of infestations. *See* Infestations, prevention of
- Protein utilization by screwworm larvae, 69
- Proteus chandleri*, 51
- Proteus vulgaris*, 51
- Pupae
- control of, 63
 - dessication of, 27
 - development of, 72, 158, 279
 - effect of soil moisture on, 72, 279, 446
 - effect of temperature on, 279, 481
- Quality control. *See* Mass rearing, quality control
- Radiation. *See* Irradiation
- Rainfall, effects of, 279, 481, 503
- Rearing. *See* Mass rearing
- Repellents, 42, 48, 298, 387, 429, 483, 484, 514
- Reproductive physiology
- effects of chemicals on, 108, 166, 174, 394, 400
 - effects of radiation on, 92-94, 98-100, 172, 354, 390-393, 399, 403, 508
 - effects of temperature on, 1
 - egg-scoring system, 4
 - oogenesis, 1, 2, 4, 279, 390, 393, 395, 399-401, 507
 - parity, determination of, 4
 - ring gland, role of, 2, 4
- Review articles, 17, 25, 29, 82, 95, 97, 180, 203, 208, 230, 237, 272, 298, 299, 302, 318, 327, 338, 378, 404, 466, 460, 464
- Ring gland. *See* Reproductive physiology, ring gland, role of
- Screwworm Adult Suppression System. *See* SWASS
- Seasonal activity, 65, 76, 124, 182, 200, 201, 319, 324, 351, 374, 377, 385, 421
- Sex ratio, 147, 171, 228
- Sexual aggressiveness, 28, 33, 177, 257, 258
- Smear-62, 75, 89, 230, 298, 386, 424, 452, 523, 597, 598, 600
- Smear-82, 75, 523, 597, 598
- Soil moisture, effects of on pupae, 72, 279, 447
- Spectral sensitivity, 491
- Sterile male, identification of, 403
- Sterile male technique, 29, 92-94, 101, 301, 367, 368, 370, 418
- Sterilization. *See* Chemosterilants; Irradiation
- Strains, 8, 10, 28, 84, 85, 293, 548, 549
- quality of, 84, 85, 96, 177, 178, 207, 426, 549, 609
- Survival
- of laboratory-reared flies, 8, 33, 34, 148, 165, 171, 172
 - of native flies, 279
 - of pupae, 261, 279, 475
- SWASS
- composition of, 120-122, 562
 - cylinders, 57, 120-125, 562, 590
 - development of, 57, 121, 562
 - distribution of, 289
 - pellets, 562
 - use of, 120-125, 590
- Swath width used in artificial dispersal, 189, 322
- "Swollen joints" in calves, 238-241
- Swormlure
- chemical stability of, 67
 - composition of, 67, 118
 - use of, 57, 58, 60, 118, 119, 562
- Synonymy, 11-14, 37, 49, 79, 132, 250, 272, 312-314, 336, 341, 342, 347, 442, 525, 573, 606
- Taxonomy, 9, 12, 14, 49, 52, 79, 115, 117, 130, 181, 184, 196, 305, 312, 313, 315, 335, 341, 342, 347, 348, 358, 407, 437, 439, 442, 485-487, 513, 517, 520, 525, 531, 532, 558, 573, 575, 610, 613, 615
- Temperature, effects of
- on activity, 5, 65, 137, 252, 279, 291, 326, 481, 503
 - on adult flies, 2, 5, 65, 261, 326, 385, 481
 - on behavior, 2, 259, 326, 481
 - on case frequency, 252
 - on larvae, 27, 385
 - on oogenesis, 1
 - on oviposition, 137, 260, 279, 481
 - on pupae, 27, 261, 385, 481
- Ticks, 6, 7, 43, 45-47, 75, 218, 283, 333, 423, 500, 535, 552
- Trapping, 5, 8, 39-41, 44, 119, 124, 288, 290, 291, 351, 384, 412, 415, 457, 476, 484, 556
- Traps, manmade
- electric grid, 288, 290, 291
 - miscellaneous types, 39-41, 80
 - standard screen (Bishopp), 5, 8, 39-41, 290
 - wind oriented, 58, 59, 288
- Traps, natural, 61
- Treatment of infestations. *See* Infestations, treatment of
- Vision, 425, 491
- Visual sensitivity, 287, 292, 293
- Weather, effects of, 30, 44, 252, 279, 425, 481, 492, 503
- Wicks as swormlure dispensers, 57
- Wildlife as screwworm hosts, 193, 264, 269, 411, 418, 423, 435, 515, 516, 535
- Wind, effects of, 462, 481, 503
- Wounds, types of, 38, 76, 77, 113, 279, 343, 374, 474
- X-rays. *See* Irradiation, use of







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